

Gender Responsive In Economic Development Tabanan Regency – Bali

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1. Introduction

The sustainable development goals do not focus on the economy alone, but also gender equality. Since Indonesia implemented regional autonomy (1999), it is hoped that the development goal will be realized. However, the facts show that income and gender inequalities still exist. The province of Bali and Tabanan regency are also faced with this problem, especially with the occurrence of the covid 19 virus pandemic which has further affected the economy. Therefore, this study aims to determine trends and analyze the influence of development inequality as measured by the Gini Ratio, Gross Regional Domestic Product on the basis of constant prices (GDP-adhk), on gender inequality as measured by the human development index (HDI) and the gender development index (IPG).

BPS-Bali Province (2020) revealed that human development in the regencies/cities of Bali Province has progressed, but for Tabanan Regency when viewed through the income inequality of the population as measured by the Gini ratio, it seems to be widening, namely in 2010 it reached 0.260 then in 2020 it became 0.324, while for gender inequality, Tabanan Regency seems to be getting narrower, namely in 2010 it was 94.27 then in 2020 it was 95.36. However, judging from the economic growth of

Tabanan Regency, it seems to have slowed down slightly, namely in 2010 by 5.44 percent and in 2020 it was minus 6.14 percent.

Research Issues

By looking at the background of the problems presented above, the research problems proposed are arranged in the form of the following questions.

- 1) What are the trends of GDP-adhk, Gini Ratio, IPM, IPG, IDG Tabanan Regency for the period 2010 -2020?
- 2) What is the trend of disparity in HDI and IDG indicators by gender in the economic development of Tabanan Regency for the period 2010 – 2020?
- 3) What is the gender response to the economic growth of Tabanan Regency for the period 2010 – 2020?

Objectives and Benefits of Research

The purpose of this research is to:

1. Analyze the trend of several main variables and other variables related to: Gini Ratio, GRB-ADHK, IPM, IPG, IDG.
2. Analyze the disparity of the main indicator variables of HDI and IDG, as well as several other variables that are considered related.
3. Analyze the gender response by applying the concept of elasticity, from economic growth variables with several variables, namely: IMP by gender and IDG.

The benefits of this research can be revealed as follows: academically and practically this research is beneficial for lecturers in implementing the Tri Darma of Higher Education - Research Field, in the form of collaborative research between the University of Tabanan, the Faculty of Economics and Business UNTAB and the Regional Government. Tabanan Regency as a research funder. The results of this research are expected to provide brainstorming that can be used in making local government policies and decision-making, in order to find solutions to real problems faced by the community in the future.

Research location, data and analysis models

1) Research Location

This research took place in Tabanan Regency. Tabanan Regency is one of the regencies of several regencies / cities in the Province of Bali. Located in the southern part of the island of Bali, Tabanan Regency has an area of 839.33 KM² consisting of mountainous and coastal areas. Geographically, the area of Tabanan Regency is located between 114° 54' 52" east longitude and 8° 14' 30" – 8° 30' 07" south latitude. The topography of Tabanan Regency is located between an altitude of 0 – 2,276 m above sea level, with details at an altitude of 0 – 500 m is a flat area with a slope of 2 – 15 percent. While at

an altitude of 500 – 1,000 m is a flat to sloping area with a slope of 15 – 40%. In areas that have a slope of 2 – 15 % and 15 – 40 %, it is a fairly fertile area where farmers carry out agricultural activities to meet their living needs.

2) Data and analysis models

This study uses secondary data and in the form of panel data during the period (2010 – 2020). Some of the main secondary data used here are: economic growth, Gini ratio, IPM, IPG and IDG of Tabanan Regency for the period 2010 – 2020. The data was used by researchers to analyze the relationship between the variables studied. This research data is sourced from the annual report of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Tabanan Regency and the Province of Bali, BPS Indonesia and the Regional Government (Pemda) of Tabanan Regency, as well as other sources.

The data analysis models applied in the study are in the form of graphs, tables, natural logarithma (Ln) trend models, multiple linear regression models and elasticity concepts. The analysis model applied is adjusted to the distribution of data from each variable used, so that the results of the analysis obtained are able to provide a description of the real conditions that occurred during the period 2010 – 2020 in Tabanan Regency.

2. Literature Review

This research focuses on problems related to economic growth, income equity and gender equality in sustainable economic development in Tabanan - Bali Regency.

Economic Growth and Income Equity

The concept of economic development from conventional theory focuses more on the problem of economic growth. The economic growth model emphasizes increasing the Gross National Product (GNP) rather than improving human quality. The focus on economic growth and income inequality began in the 1950s when Simon Kuznets presented his idea to the American Economic Association on the inverse U-relationship between GNP per capita and inequality in income distribution. Based on the income distribution data available at the time, Kuznets suggests that when per capita income rises in lower developing countries, income inequality also rises, reaching a maximum, and then decreases as income levels rise further.

Kuznets developed this theory by studying data estimating the distribution of income in some rich countries and some poor countries and by studying distribution trends in several European countries over time. His findings were later described as the "U-inverse hypothesis." Following this breakthrough theory, many developing countries tolerate increased income inequality on the grounds that income will become more

evenly distributed with continued development, as observed by Kuznets (Allison Heyse, 2011).

Although there is a lot of empirical work, there is no consensus on the relationship between growth and income inequality. The initial consensus was that inequality could be a growth or growth blocker, depending on a variety of factors (Barro 2000). A prominent case study that shows a possible link between income inequality and economic growth is in South Korea and the Philippines. As discussed by Benabou (1996) South Korea and the Philippines appeared similar in the early 1960s as indicated by many macroeconomic factors, including GDP per capita, population, urbanization, and primary and secondary school enrollment. However, they differ in their income distribution. In 1965, South Korea's Gini Ratio was 34.3 while the Philippines' Gini coefficient was 51.3. Over the next thirty years, South Korea grew an average of 6 percent per year while the Philippines stagnated at 2%. South Korea's output rate increased fivefold while the Philippines' output rate nearly doubled (Aghion et al, 1999).

In Indonesia, the results of Lestari Agusalim's research, (2016) revealed that: 1) before the implementation of decentralization, economic growth had a negative effect on the Gini index. Every one percent increase in GDP will lower the Gini index by 0.0265 percent; 2) After decentralization is enforced, economic growth has a positive effect on the Gini index. For every one percent increase in GDP, the Gini index increases by 0.1199 percent. This means that the higher the economic growth, the higher the income inequality since decentralization was implemented.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that the inequality ratio or Gini ratio in Indonesia increased from 0.381 in March 2020 to 0.385 in September 2020. Along with the increase in poverty, the Gini ratio also increases, both in villages and cities. According to him, this happened due to economic pressure due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This is because the pandemic has forced the government to reduce community activities, including economic activities which then affect the level of income (BPS. Indonesia, 2021). According to BPS. Bali's income inequality in Bali, which is described by the Gini ratio, has increased from 2019 to 2020, from 0.366 to 0.369 (BPS. Bali Province 2021). And for Tabanan Regency, the pattern is the same as Bali, also increased from 2019 to 2020, namely from 0.308 to 0.324, respectively. This means covid-19.

3. Methodology

Human Development, Income Equity and Gender Equality

Human development has a wider scope, more than just economic growth. The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) since the 1990s has clearly emphasized the main message contained in every human development report at the global, national and regional levels, namely: human-centered development by placing people as the ultimate goal of development, and not as a tool for development. Human development as a whole does not only include aspects of economic welfare but also physical and biological aspects, intellectual aspects, and others. Gender is a difference in behavior between men and women determined not by biological differences, but by the socio-cultural, political and economic environment. Gender inequality persists in all aspects of life in Indonesia, there is a gap between achieving development benefits for women and men related to basic human needs for work, education, and health. This is despite the fact that there is quite rapid progress in gender equality today. The nature and extent of discrimination varies in different districts/provinces. A growing body of empirical evidence suggests that income or gender inequality can hinder economic growth. Using dynamic panel regression and the latest time series data, Dalia Hakura. et al. (1966) found that income and gender inequality together are negatively related to GDP growth per capita. Testing the relationship at the stages of development of different countries, they found that the effect applies especially in low-income countries such as in the Sub-Saharan African region.

One of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. This goal is formulated to ensure that development can be enjoyed by all groups and to end all forms of discrimination against women everywhere. Ikfina Chairani (2020) revealed that changes in the order of life due to the Covid-19 pandemic have the opportunity to be a threat to gender equality.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Bali Province released one of the indicators of gender development development, namely the Gender Development Index (IPG). This index is calculated by referring to a new methodology recommended by the United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) in 2010, taking into account three dimensions, namely the dimension of longevity and health, the dimension of knowledge, and then the dimension of decent life. The indicator used is the same as the Human Development Index (HDI) calculation indicator, in other words, the IPG is the ratio of female and male HDI.

The IPG of Bali Province in 2020 was reported to reach 93.79. This means that the achievement of the female population from the three aspects taken into account in the IPG tends to be lower than the achievement of the male population. The highest IPG was recorded in Denpasar City which reached 96.77. A score close to 100 shows that the inequality between men and women is not too far or tends to be balanced. For Tabanan Regency, the IPG achieved in 2020 is 95.36, still higher than Bali. (BPS. Bali Province, 2021). IPG Bali's achievements have become a benchmark in the development journey to eliminate the gap in the quality of life of the female and male

population. Despite the shocks caused by the pandemic, development in Bali Province has been trying to achieve a balance between the male and female population.

4. Results and Discussion

Trend Analysis of Tabanan Regency Economic Development Indicators in 2010 – 2020

1) Economic growth trend of Tabanan Regency

Based on the potential and condition of the people of Tabanan Regency, the assumption of Macroeconomics as the basis for policy in preparing the budget, is the economic growth rate of Tabanan Regency. The goal to be realized is the growing and developing of agriculture-based rural industries as a strategic medium to spur the economy of village communities (farmers) by increasing the added value of farmers through the post-harvest handling and processing industry, which is expected to be able to improve community welfare.

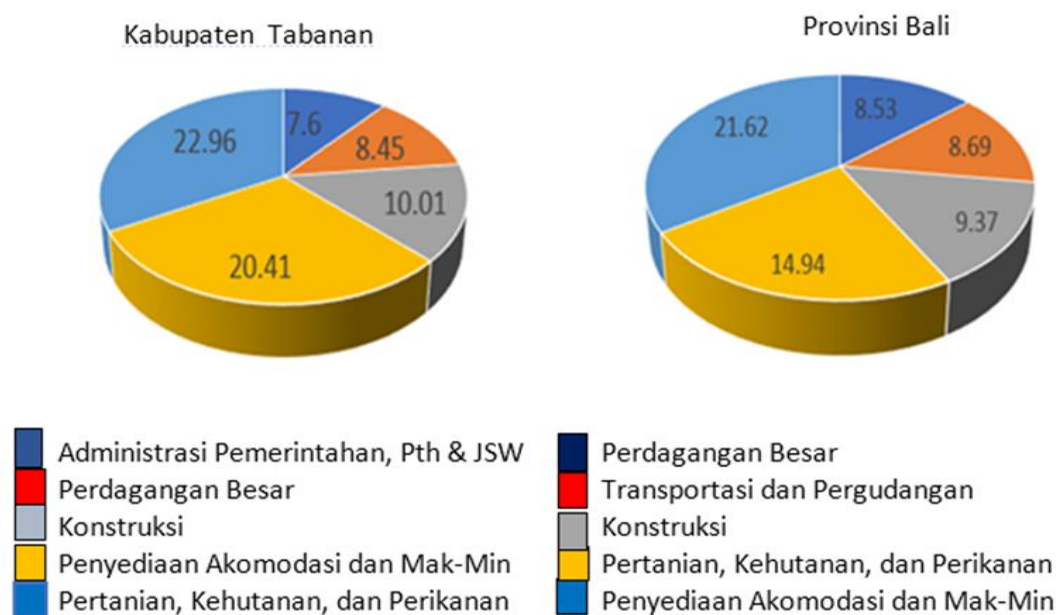


Figure 1: Average Distribution of GDP - Adhb According to the Dominance of Five Business Fields in Tabanan Regency and Bali Province, During 2010 - 2020 (in percent)

Source: BPS. Tabanan Regency, Tabanan Regency in numbers, 2011 to 2021 and BPS. Bali Province, Province in Figures, 2011 to 2021, Data processed.

As a reality to be achieved through the development goals mentioned above, it can be proven through the average contribution of the percentage of GDP on the basis of prevailing prices (adhb) of Tabanan Regency in 2010-2020 (see Figure 1). In Tabanan district, on average, the contribution of agriculture, forestry and fisheries business fields dominates the economy and then followed by the business field of providing

accommodation and food and drink. The condition of Tabanan Regency is reversed with the conditions at the Bali Province level, namely the average contribution of the business field of providing accommodation and food and beverages which dominates the Bali economy, followed by the agricultural, forestry and fishery business fields. The data shows that the Tabanan Regency government has remained consistent in the implementation of its economic development over the past decade, where during that period the region's leading sectors have remained the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. However, it was admitted by the Vice President of Tabanan Regency, I Komang Gede Sanjaya, (2020) that the Covid-19 pandemic during 2020 had a considerable impact on the agricultural sector in Tabanan Regency, where this can be attributed to the demand for agricultural products and MSMEs (PosBali.Co.id. 2020). Statistical data shows that the average contribution of the tourism sector, namely the provision of accommodation and food and beverages in the GDP of Bali Province during 2010 – 2020 reached 21.62 percent with an average economic growth of 4.83 percent. Meanwhile, in the same period, the average contribution of the tourism sector in the GDP of Tabanan Regency reached 20.41 percent, with an average economic growth of 4.86 percent. Furthermore, if the economic growth trend of Tabanan Regency is analyzed using the natural logarithma (Ln) model, the results of the equation estimation obtained show a negative direction, during the period 2010-2020 (See Figure 2).

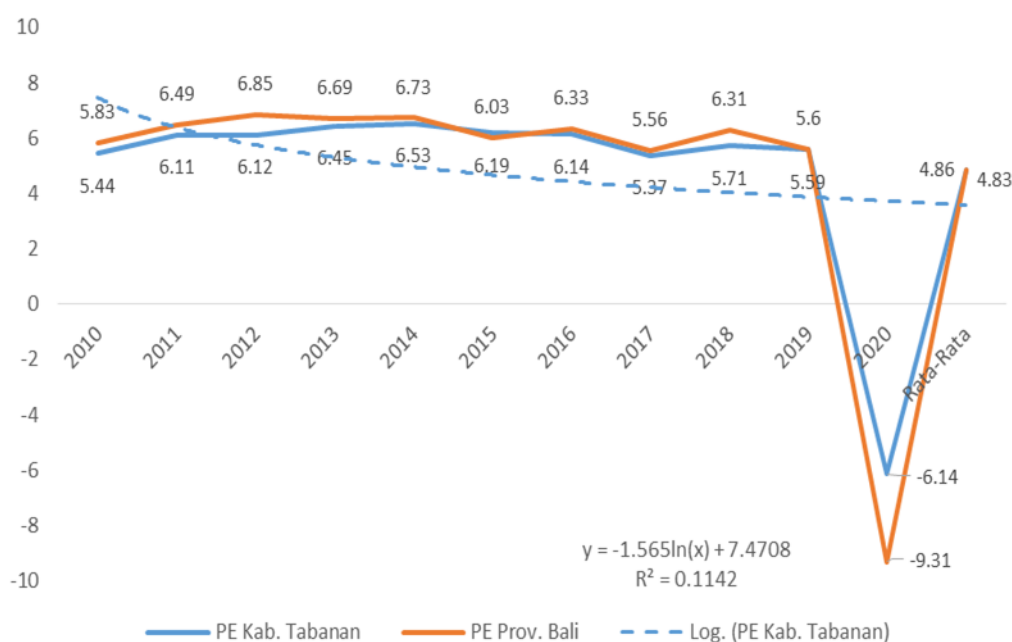


Figure 2: Tabanan Regency Economic Growth Trend in 2010 – 2020 (in percent)

Source: BPS Tabanan, Tabanan Regency In Figures, 2011 to 2021, Data is processed.

The results of the direction coefficient analysis of the equation for the estimated economic growth of Tabanan Regency are minus 1.565 during the period 2010-2020. The results of this estimate mean that next year (2021) the economic growth of this

region is expected to still experience an average slowdown of minus 1.56 percent per year, which is smaller than the economic growth in 2020 of minus 6.14. This estimate is based on the assumption of the reopening of tourist visits and local tourist attractions as an effort to recover the economy in this area, while still strictly implementing health protocols, carrying out mass vaccination in priority scale areas to get to the green zone, even to provide a sense of safety and comfort for tourists in the most favorite destinations.

2) Gini trend of Tabanan Regency ratio

The emergence of inequality in development results is one of the important problems for developing countries, and the small island of Bali which is one of the provinces of Indonesia is no exception. Income inequality is theoretically measured using the Gini ratio coefficient, where this coefficient ranges from 0 to 1. First, to find out the condition of the development of income inequality in the population of Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020, here it is seen through the presentation of the development of the Gini ratio between Tabanan Regency and Bali Province. Second, it can also be seen through the trend of the Gini ratio of Tabanan Regency which is analyzed with a trend model as presented in the following figure.

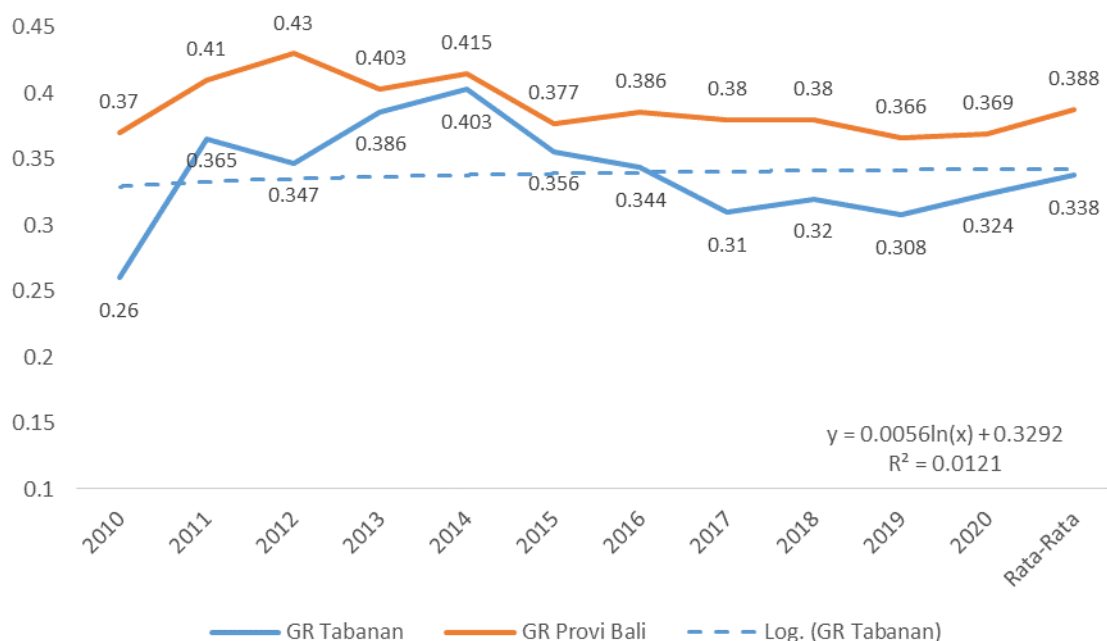


Figure 3: Gini Trend of Tabanan Regency and Bali Province Ratio in 2010 – 2020

Source: BPS. Bali Province, Dynamic Table of Poverty and Inequality, Data Processed.

Judging from the development of the Gini ratio of Tabanan Regency compared to Bali Province, it is known that the Gini ratio coefficient of Tabanan Regency has always been lower than that of Bali Province for a decade (2010 – 2020). The average Gini ratio of the population of Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020, is 0.338 or less than 0.35 which means it is in the category of low inequality. This means that the

income between the poor and the rich group is not too far apart in Tabanan Regency compared to the level of Bali Province during the period. The smaller the Gini ratio, the closer the income between the poor and the rich, and prosperity can be achieved if the Gini ratio is smaller (See Figure 3).

One of the factors causing the decline in the Gini ratio of Tabanan Regency is due to the running of a number of community economic programs run by the local government, including the local government trying to consistently maintain itself as a rice barn for the Province of Bali, even though the rapid physical development related to tourism and the rapid growth of the local population on the island of Bali forced the rice fields to change their functions. This is evidenced by the consistency of the agricultural sector as a business field that dominates the GDP - on the basis of the prevailing price of Tabanan Regency for the 2010-2020 period, so that the income inequality of the population remains low in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Furthermore, the trend of the Gini ratio in Tabanan Regency during 2010 – 2020, when analyzed using the natural logarithm (Ln) model, the results of the equation estimation show a positive direction of 0.0064 (See Figure 3). The results of the estimated Gini trend of Tabanan Regency's ratio of 0.0064 which means that income inequality in this area widens slightly, with an average change of 0.0064. In the last year, the increase in the Gini ratio in Tabanan Regency is estimated to be due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

Income Inequality (World Bank Size), the World Bank groups the population into three groups according to the size of income: 40% of the population with low incomes, 40% of the population with middle incomes and 20% of the population with high incomes. Inequality is measured by the percentage of total income from the lowest 40 percent income group compared to the total income of the entire population. The inequality category is determined using the following criteria: a. If the proportion of income from the population that is categorized as the lowest 40 percent to the total income of the entire population is less than 12 percent, it is categorized as high-income inequality. b. If the proportion of the total income of the population in the lowest 40 percent to the total income of the entire population is less than 12-17 percent, it is categorized as middle/middle income inequality. c. If the proportion of total income from the population that is categorized as the lowest 40 percent to the total income of the entire population is less than 17 percent, it is categorized as low-income inequality (BPS. Indonesia, 2021).

Based on the World Bank's criteria, income inequality data in Tabanan Regency is presented in Figure 4. It is recorded that 40 percent of the low-income population during the period 2010 – 2020 on average has been distributed 20.21 percent of the total income of the population in their area, when compared to Bali Province the average in the same period only reached 17.43 percent. However, both Tabanan Regency and Bali Province have the lowest distribution of 40 percent of income, which

is categorized as low inequality. Because according to the UN criteria, inequality is low, when 40% of the population is low-income and receives more than 17% of total income.

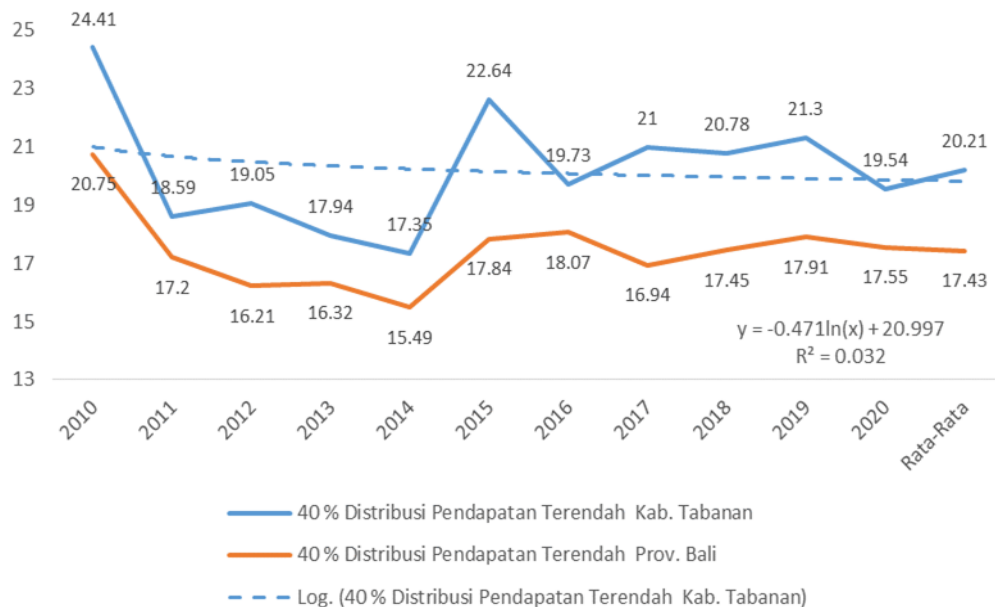


Figure 4: Development of the Lowest 40 Percent Income Distribution in Tabanan Regency in 2010 – 2020 (in percent)

Source: BPS. Bali Province, Bali Province in Figures, 2011 to 2020, Data processed.

3) Human development index (HDI) trend in Tabanan Regency

Economic growth is the first indicator used to measure development outcomes. In some ways, the economic growth indicator explains the prosperity of the community, because the GDP, if divided, does not directly reflect the level of prosperity of the community. Starting from the understanding and increasing needs, HDI was created which is expected to directly show the results of human development. And currently the success of human development is measured using HDI.

HDI is an indicator to measure success in efforts to build the quality of human life. HDI explains the condition of the population when accessing development results in obtaining income, health, education, and so on. The HDI of Bali Province experienced a slowdown in 2020 after the period 2010-2020 consistently progressed. The HDI of Bali Province in 2020 recorded an achievement of 75.50 or an increase of 0.12 points compared to 2019 which was recorded at 75.38. The slowdown in HDI in 2020 was influenced by the decline in people's ability to meet their living needs due to Covid-19, which was illustrated by a decrease in the average component of adjusted per capita expenditure (PPP), which was recorded at Rp13.93 million, a decrease of Rp217,000 from the previous year. while other components experienced positive growth (See Figure 5).

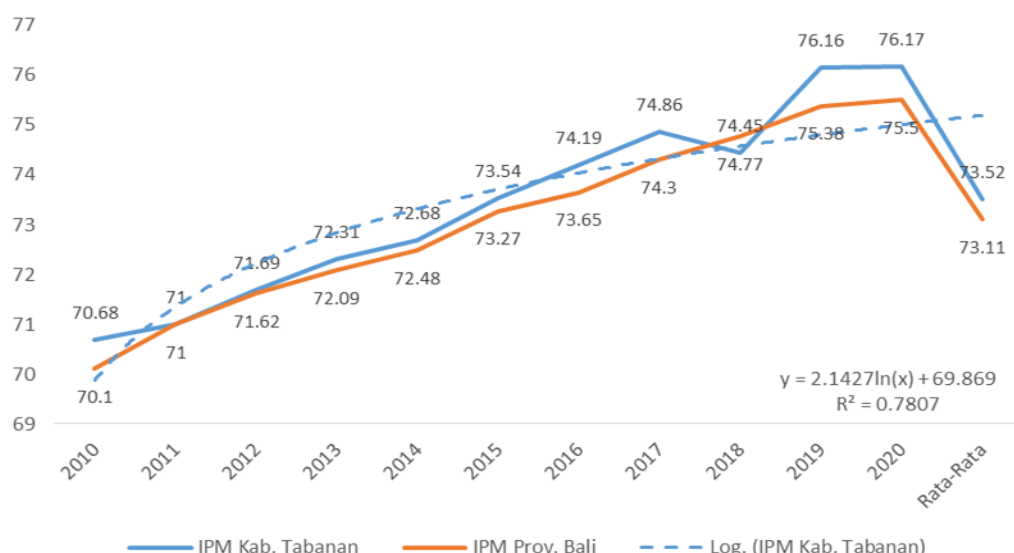


Figure 5: HDI Development in Tabanan Regency and Bali Province in 2010 - 2020

Source: BPS. Bali Province, Human Development Index, By Regency/City, 2010 to 2020, Data processed.

When the HDI of Tabanan Regency is analyzed with a natural logarithma (Ln) model, the results show a positive direction coefficient of 2.52. The results of the directional coefficient analysis of the estimation equation as presented in Figure 5, give meaning that the HDI in Tabanan Regency is predicted to continue to increase in the future, despite the Covid-19 outbreak (2020) until now (2021). This increase in HDI is expected to reach 2.52 percent in 2021, assuming as previously mentioned. In addition, in order to anticipate the impact of Covid-19 in 2021, the local government of Tabanan Regency is also trying to control inflation with the Tabanan Inflation Control Strategy for the New Era that is Safe, Superior and Madani, which applies the 7 K's principles, namely: Kekar (Availability of Market Commodities), Kata Hati (Commodity Price Stability), Kecapri (Smooth Distribution), Comet (Effective Communication), Cluster (Collaboration, Synergy and Integrated), Deaf Horse (Upstream and Downstream Data Accuracy), and the Book (Keunggulan Inovasi Tabanan Era Baru) (Pemerintah Kabupaten Tabanan, 2021).

Similarly, the success of human development in Tabanan district can be seen through the development of HDI during the period 2010 – 2020, which is always above the average HDI of Bali Province (73.09). The average HDI of Tabanan Regency during the period was 73.52, which is relatively high (see Figure 5). The increase in HDI in Tabanan Regency is estimated to be influenced by, among others; (i) the percentage of the population with the highest per capita expenditure group above > Rp 1000 000 per month reaches 53.85 percent (BPS. Tabanan, 2021), then (ii) the consumption pattern of the population is seen from the proportion of per capita expenditure per month shifting from food to non-food (Figure 6).

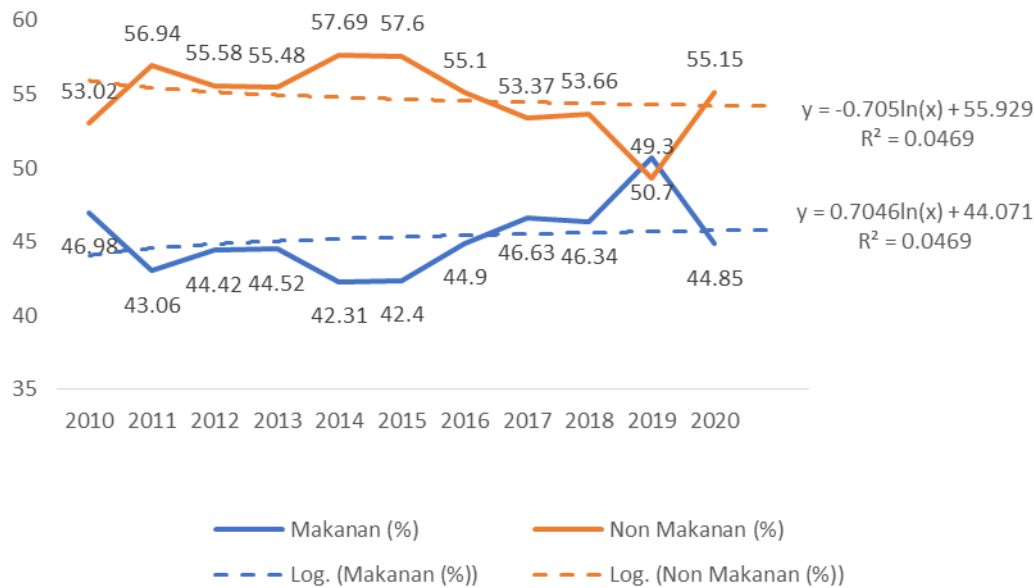


Figure 6: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure Trend by Commodity Group in Tabanan Regency (In Percent)

Source: BPS. Tabanan Regency, Tabanan Regency in Numbers, 2010 to 2020. Data processed.

Based on the data on monthly per capita consumption expenditure estimated using the natural logarithm (Ln) trend model, the results are obtained as follows; i) for food tends to increase, namely 0.70 percent per year and ii) for non-food decreased by 0.70 percent per year during the period 2010 – 2020. However, for non-food per capita expenditure, it is always higher than food during this period. People's consumption patterns are one aspect to see the level of welfare. This is in accordance with the theory of Engel's Law which states that the greater the proportion of non-food expenditure, the more the welfare of the community will increase. But on the contrary, the smaller the proportion of non-food expenditure, reflecting the declining level of welfare of the people.

The shift in people's consumption patterns in Tabanan Regency from food to non-food is a good sign, because people in this area have begun to allocate more non-food expenditure towards a better standard of living. This condition is proven through statistical data in Figure 6. The consumption pattern of people in Tabanan Regency since 2010 has shifted until 2015. Statistical data records that non-food consumption reached above 50 percent, and in 2020 it decreased slightly to below 50 percent as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The decline in non-food consumption in Tabanan Regency, according to BPS Tabanan (2021) is largely influenced by the occurrence of unemployment due to the covid-19 pandemic (2020), especially for those who work in the tourism sector (namely; Cruise ships, hotels, villa restaurants, cafes, bars and others. It was also revealed that until now (2021) many companies have closed their businesses and carried out layoffs or layoffs.

4) Trends in the Gender Development Index (IPG) of Tabanan Regency

Human development, in addition to being measured using HDI, can also be measured using IPG. In the use of IPG, the success of human development is not only seen through progress in development success but at the same time gender inequality is also a concern. Thus, the use of IPG is more likely to detect the gap between men and women in human development.

To detect gender inequality in human development, data from the IPG of Tabanan Regency was used, compared to the IPG of Bali Province for the period (2010 – 2020). If the IPG of these two regions is observed during the period 2010 – 2020, it appears that the achievement of human development in Tabanan Regency is in the high category because the average IPG achieved is 95.00 higher than that of Bali Province with an average IPG of 92.96 (See Figure 7). The IPG of Bali Province in 2020 was recorded at 93.79, meaning that the achievement of the female population from the three aspects taken into account in the IPG (namely the dimension of longevity and health, the dimension of knowledge, and then the dimension of decent life) tends to be lower than the achievement of the male population.

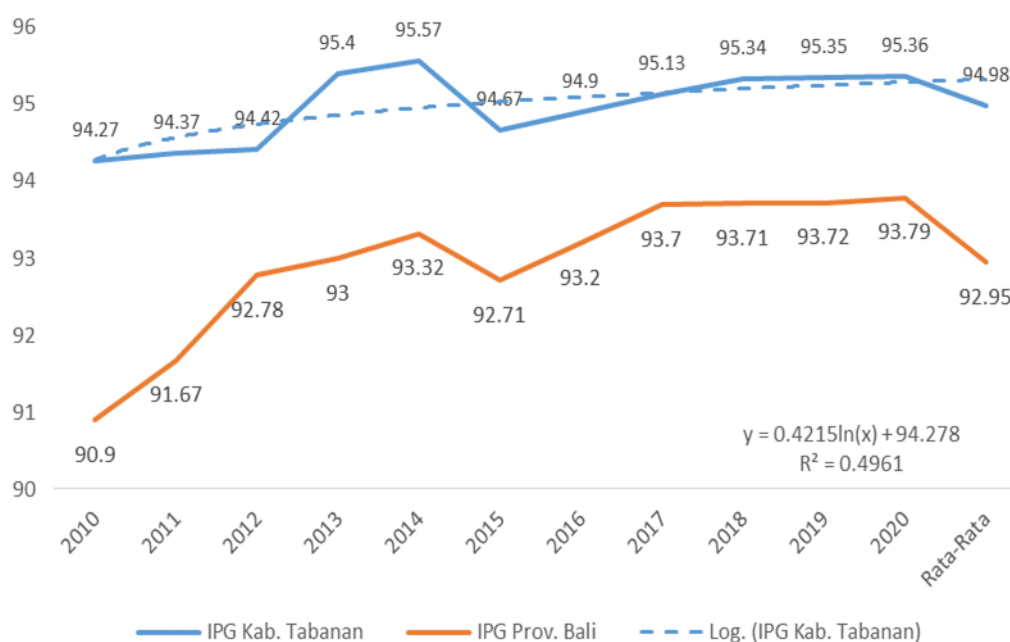


Figure 7: IPG Trends in Tabanan Regency and Bali Province for the Period 2010 – 2020

Source: BPS. Tabanan, Tabanan Regency in Figures, 2010 to 2020. Data processed.

In Tabanan Regency, the highest IPG was recorded at 95.57 in 2014. A score close to 100 shows that the inequality between men and women is not too far or tends to be balanced. However, since 2015 the IPG of Tabanan Regency had decreased and increased again until 2020 during the covid-19 pandemic. By analyzing the IPG trend of Tabanan Regency using the natural logarithma equation (Ln) during the period 2010 – 2020, it is known that the tendency of IPG has increased by 0.4771 per year. The

results of this estimate show that the IPG of Tabanan Regency every year is estimated to continue to change by 0.48 percent per year (See Figure 7).

The results of the above estimate show that the IPG of Tabanan Regency over the past decade is expected to experience a relatively small increase until the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. When viewed from the dimension of measuring IPG, the increase in IPG in Tabanan Regency is interpreted as that the female population in Tabanan Regency is more resilient in facing the problem of economic turmoil (economic recession) and the Covid-19 pandemic to date. This ability can be the main capital for families when they have to survive in difficult times due to the pandemic like today. Not only able to survive, women are even able to help the economy to keep moving.

5) Trends in the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) of Tabanan Regency

The IDG is an index number that shows whether women can actively participate in economic and political life. IDG emphasizes participation, by measuring gender inequality in the areas of political participation, (social) decision-making and accessibility to economic resources. In Indonesia, statistical data shows that the reality in the field today is that women are still lagging behind men in the fields of education, health, economy, and political representation. In fact, all of these things have a direct effect on the achievement of development equality for women and men.

This condition does not seem to be much different from what happened in Bali Province and Tabanan Regency, during 2010 – 2020. The IDG comparison data in Figure 8 shows, during the period 2010 – 2018, the IDG of Tabanan Regency was always lower than the IDG of Bali Province, but from 2019 until the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 the IDG of the Regency actually increased sharply and became higher than Bali. The success of increasing the IDG is certainly not quick from the support of the Regional Government Mission. Tabanan Regency, among others, by driving the people's economy through community-based, agricultural and tourism business empowerment.

IDG Tabanan Regency when viewed through trends with a natural logarithma model (Ln) during the period 2010 – 2020, the results of the analysis can be seen in Figure 8. The results of this analysis show that the development of IDG in Tabanan Regency in the future, tends to increase, which is 8.12 per year. The increase in IDG is influenced by, among other things, the dimension of women's involvement in parliament with the indicator of the percentage of male and female parliamentarians, namely in the last two years the number of women in the Tabanan Regency DPRD reached 25 percent, where this percentage increased four times from 2010 which was only 5 percent (BPS, Tabanan, 2021). According to the WEF-World Economic Forum (2021) of the approximately 35,500 parliamentary seats in the 156 countries covered by the index, only 26.1 percent of them are held by women.

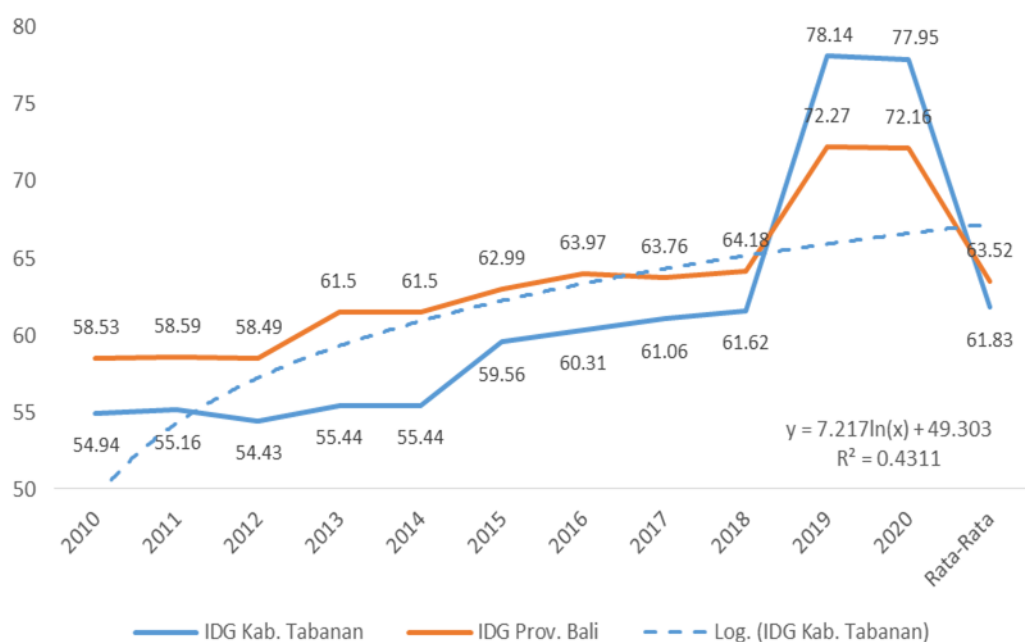


Figure 8: IDG Trends in Tabanan Regency and Bali Province in 2010 – 2020

Source: BPS. Prov. Bali. Gender Empowerment Index of Balu Province by Regency/City, 2010 to 2020, Data is processed.

Trends of HDI and IDG disparity by gender in Tabanan Regency in 2010 - 2020

HDI explains how residents can access development results in obtaining income, health, education, and so on. In accordance with the available data, HDI data is differentiated by gender, namely male HDI and female HDI. In Tabanan Regency, HDI by gender seems to have increased during the period 2010 – 2020 (see Figure 9). For HDI, men tend to increase by around 2.47 percent every year and for women's HDI, it tends to increase by 2.65 percent every year. Based on the results of the estimation using the natural logarithma (Ln) model, there appears to be a difference in the results of the tendency of the two genders. He explained, women's HDI is still smaller than men's HDI during 2010 – 2020.

The HDI disparity to the two genders, if estimated using the natural logarithma trend model, shows a tendency to narrow during 2010 – 2020. This indicates that the results of development that have been carried out in Tabanan Regency over the past decade (2011-2020) show significant success, namely the tendency of the disparity to decrease by 0.22 percent every year (See Figure 9).

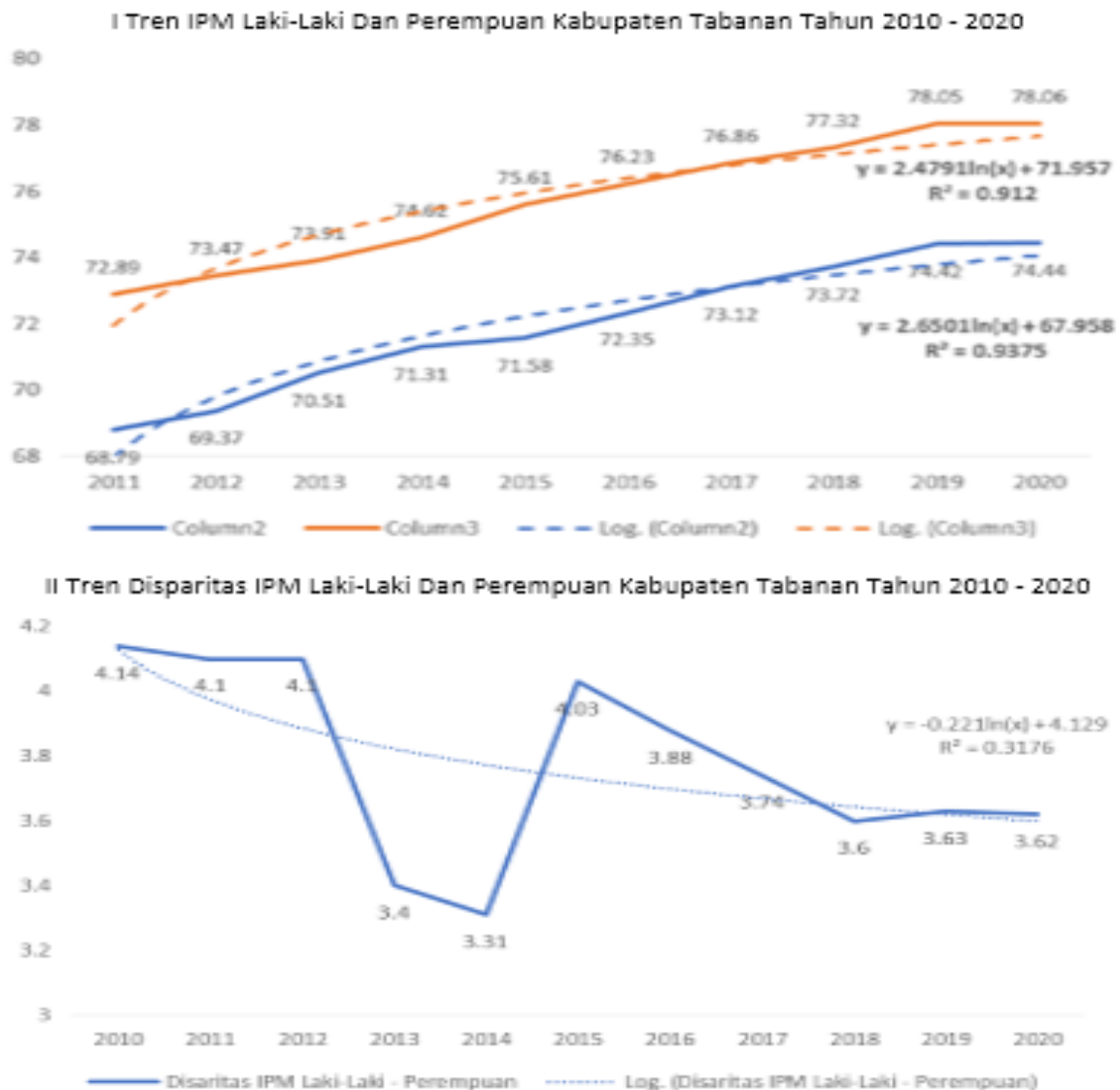


Figure 9: HDI Trends and HDI Disparity by Gender in Tabanan Regency 2010 – 2020
Source: BPS. Bali Province, Bali Province HDI by Regency / City and Gender, 2010 - 2020.

HDI Indicator Trends by Gender in Tabanan Regency in 2010-2020

In the economic field, the prominent gender imbalance is related to; adjusted female per capita expenditure.

- 1) Trend of per capita expenditure disparity by gender in Tabanan Regency
 The fact indicates that women's per capita expenditure compared to men's, as presented in Figure 10, shows a significant disparity in Tabanan Regency.

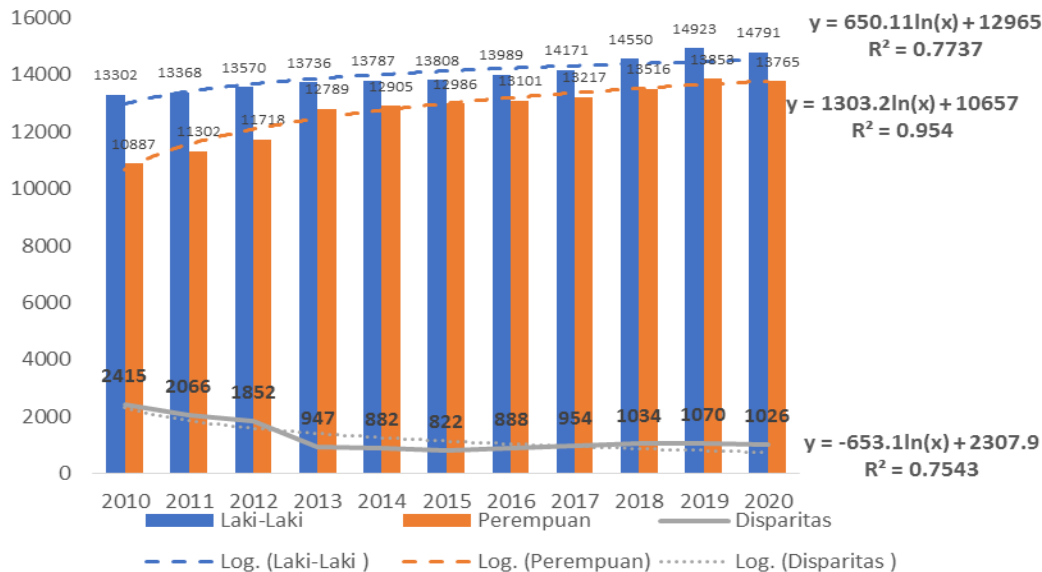


Figure 10: Trend of Disparity in Per Capita Per Month by Gender in Tabanan Regency in 2010 – 2020 (in Thousand Rupiah)

Source: BPS. Tabanan, Tabanan Regency In Figures, Year 2010 to 2021, Data Processed.

During 2010 – 2020, the average female per capita expenditure experienced a disparity of Rp 1,269 per month. Using the natural logarithma (Ln) trend estimation model, the results show a decrease in the disparity in women's per capita expenditure in the future, which is around Rp 653 per month. An increase in per capita expenditure is an indication of an increase in family or community income. Facts show that over the past decade women's per capita expenditure is still lower than that of men in Tabanan Regency, this has an impact on family expenditure which is also low. According to Anderson (2016), women's income is increasingly important for the economic stability of the family. According to him, in the United States, a married mother provides a minimum of 40 percent of the family's income. According to Heidi Hartman. At el, (2014) the factor causing the disparity in expenditure is due to wage inequality, as a contributor to lower family income and increasing poverty among working women.

2) Trend of average school length disparity (RLS) by gender in Tabanan Regency Gender disparity in terms of education is still occurring. However, the condition is better when compared to the economic side. Educational indicators such as RLS in Tabanan Regency tend to increase both for men and women, even for women it seems to be higher compared to men. Forecast results using the model.

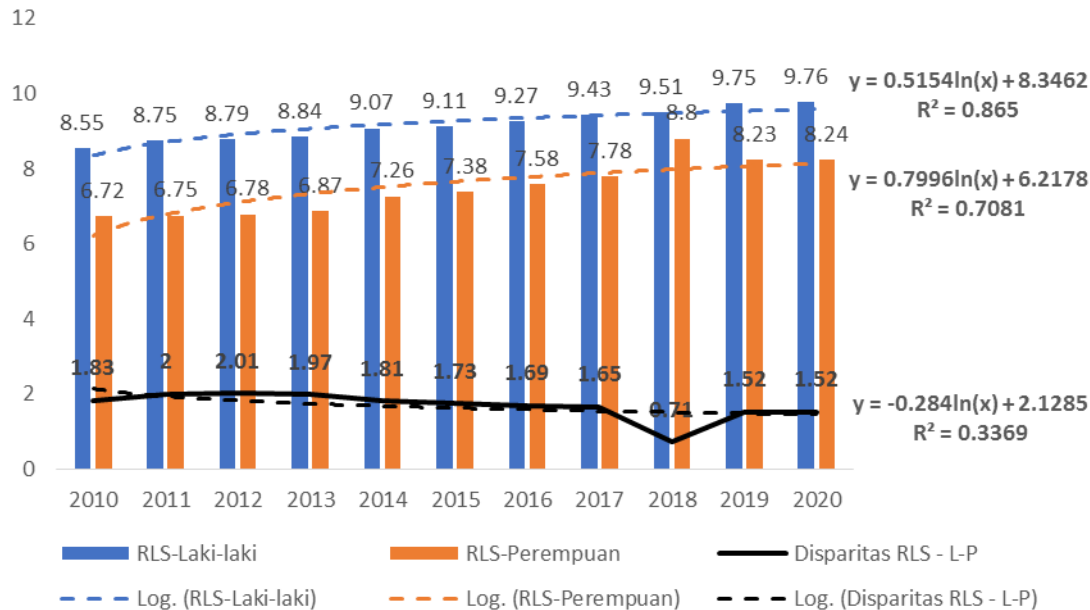


Figure 11: RLS Disparity Trend by Gender in Tabanan Regency 2010 – 2020 (Within the year)

Source: BPS. Tabanan, Tabanan Regency In Figures, Year 2010 to 2021, Data Processed Natural logarithma (Ln) trends show that the tendency to increase RLS for women is 0.79 per year, while for men it is 0.51 per year during 2010 – 2020 (See Figure 11).

If we continue by looking at the disparity between male and female RLS in Tabanan Regency, it is known that during the period 2010 – 2020 there was a decreasing tendency to reach 0.28 on average per year. This indicates that women's education in this area has been getting longer, even though it is still below the length of men's education. This provides information that the narrowing gap indicates that there is great optimism about the equality of education for women and men. In other words, development is currently underway in an effort to reduce inequality even in the midst of pandemic shocks.

3) Trend of life expectancy disparity by gender in Tabanan Regency

Philip Goulder (2020) stated that women's immune response to the virus is stronger than that of men. Biologically, women's survival ability tends to be longer than men's. In addition, the pattern of healthy living behaviors that are mostly engaged in by the female population compared to men is suspected to contribute to the longevity of the female population.

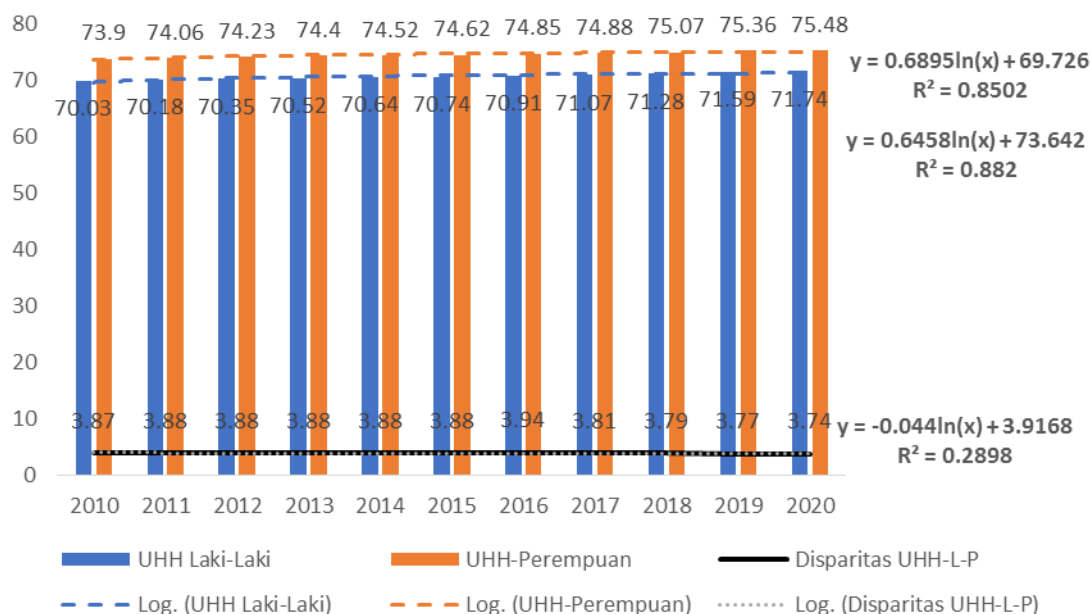


Figure 12: Trend of UHH Inequality by Gender in Tabanan Regency in 2010 - 2020

Source: BPS. Tabanan, Tabanan Regency In Figures, Year 2010 to 2021, Data Processed

This statement is not much different from the conditions that occur in Tabanan Regency. Judging from the dimension of longevity and health as assessed from the life expectancy, in Tabanan Regency the male population reached 71.74 years while the female population reached 75.48. This indicates that women are seen longer than men. This means that during the pandemic in 2020 until now (2021), the female population is estimated to be more resilient than the male population.

The results of the above estimate are also proven through the following trend analysis. According to estimates using the natural logarithm trend estimation model (Ln), the result is that the male UHH trend is estimated to increase to 0.64 per year, then the female UHH is even higher, reaching 0.68 per year and judging from the disparity in UHH between men and women, it is indicated that there is an increasingly balanced tendency because there is a decrease of 0.04 per year during the period 2010 – 2020.

Disparity Trend of IDG Indicators in Tabanan Regency in 2010 -2020

The role of men is obliged to earn a living and work, becoming a culture that continues to exist in people's lives. Although women who meet economic needs by working are increasing, their proportion is still smaller than men. This is because the division of women's roles is more to take care of the household, besides most women work in sectors with low wages. In fact, Sonali Jain and Chandra (2015) stated that women are more likely to work in the informal sector with lower incomes, which widens the gender income gap and exacerbates income inequality. Similarly in Bali, according to BI (2018) the dominant type of work is a group of people who work in informal

activities, with low wage levels. This condition is estimated to be the reason why women's income contributions are low.

1) Disparity Trend of Women's Income Contribution in Tabanan Regency

In Tabanan Regency, the problem that occurs is also the same as the condition at the Bali Province level, namely women's income contribution is still lower than that of men (see Figure 13). This statistical data information indicates that during 2010 – 2020 the average disparity in income contribution between women and men in Tabanan Regency was 28.28 percent. Then based on the results of the estimation using.

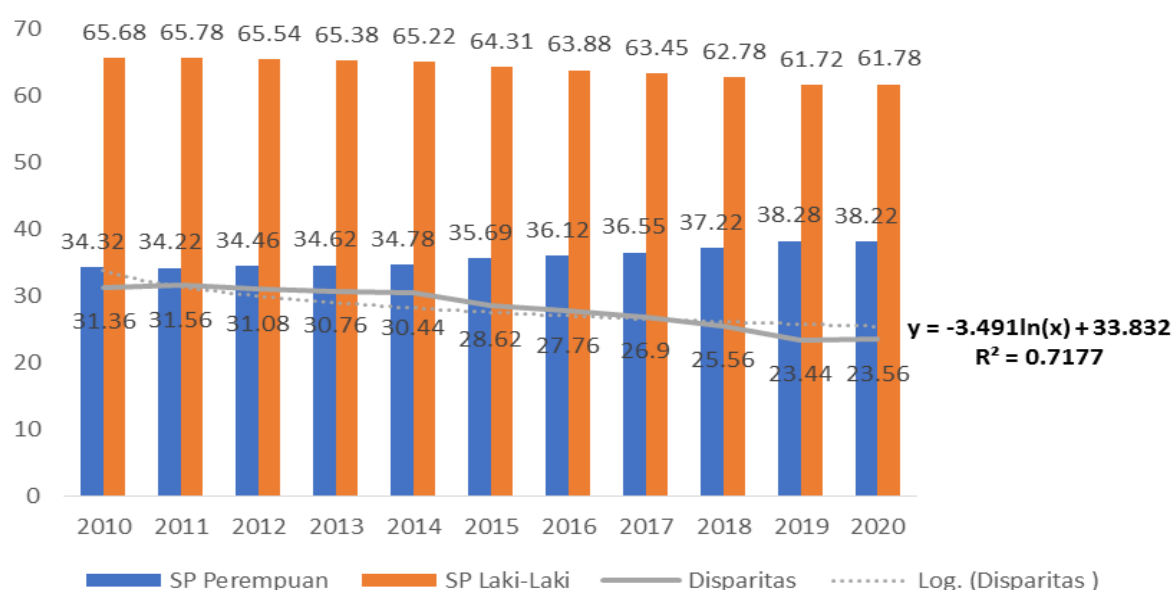


Figure 13: Trend of Disparity in Women's Income Contribution in Tabanan Regency in 2010 – 2020

Source: BPS. Tabanan Regency In Figures, 2010 to 2021, Data is processed.

Logarithma Natural (Ln) is indicated, in the future it is estimated that there will be a tendency to decrease the disparity in women's income contributions in Tabanan Regency in the last decade. The estimated decrease in the disparity in women's income contributions in Tabanan Regency is around 3.49 percent per year. This means that in the future the gap between women's income contributions and men's income will be narrowing, as a result of the increasing contribution of women's income from 2014 to 2019. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, there was a slight increase in the disparity in income contributions between women and men. This condition occurs is estimated because quite a number of people are subject to termination of employment (PHK), which affects family income. Sri Mulyani (2021) even stated that the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is greater on women.

Currently, women are not only housewives but also play a role in improving the family economy. The shift in lifestyle in the midst of the pandemic, namely from

manual to digital, is expected to be an opportunity for women to help the economy so that they are able to be independent. Antari Jaya Negara (2021) stated that women have an important role in helping the family economy due to the emergence of social problems such as family economic problems during the Covid-19 pandemic.

2) Trend of involvement as professionals (STP) by gender in Tabanan Regency

The results of Wilson Rajagukguk (2015) show that the opportunity for women to occupy professional positions in Indonesia is determined by the birth rate, life expectancy, literacy rate, average length of schooling for women, urbanization rate and women's contribution to household income. The values embraced by Balinese women in work then become variables that are able to minimize conflicts and increase family acceptance. The tendency of women to work is a strong potential in an effort to increase family income (Suartha, 2015). Women's involvement in professionals in Tabanan Regency is at 48.48 percent, in 2019 it was above Bali's figure which reached 48.05 percent, but in 2020 it decreased slightly and was below Bali. Several Balinese women have been proven to have succeeded in reaching the highest level of power such as regents or having other strategic positions in the government or private sector.

In Tabanan Regency, the involvement of women in tax returns during the period 2010 – 2018 was always worse than that of men and slightly increased in 2019 and was below men, but in 2020 during the covid-19 pandemic women's involvement in tax returns declined and was below men. By analyzing using natural logarithma (Ln) trends, it appears that the results of the analysis of male STP involvement are estimated to decrease to 3.21 per year during the period 2010 – 2020, and vice versa in the same period. The involvement of women's tax returns tends to increase to 3.18 per year. By analyzing the disparity in the involvement of STP women and men using the natural logarithma (Ln) trend model, the estimation results were obtained that showed that there was a tendency for the disparity between the involvement of gender STP to decrease by 6.42 in the future. This means that the role of women in Tabanan Regency in the future will be stronger in their activities as professionals (see figure 15).

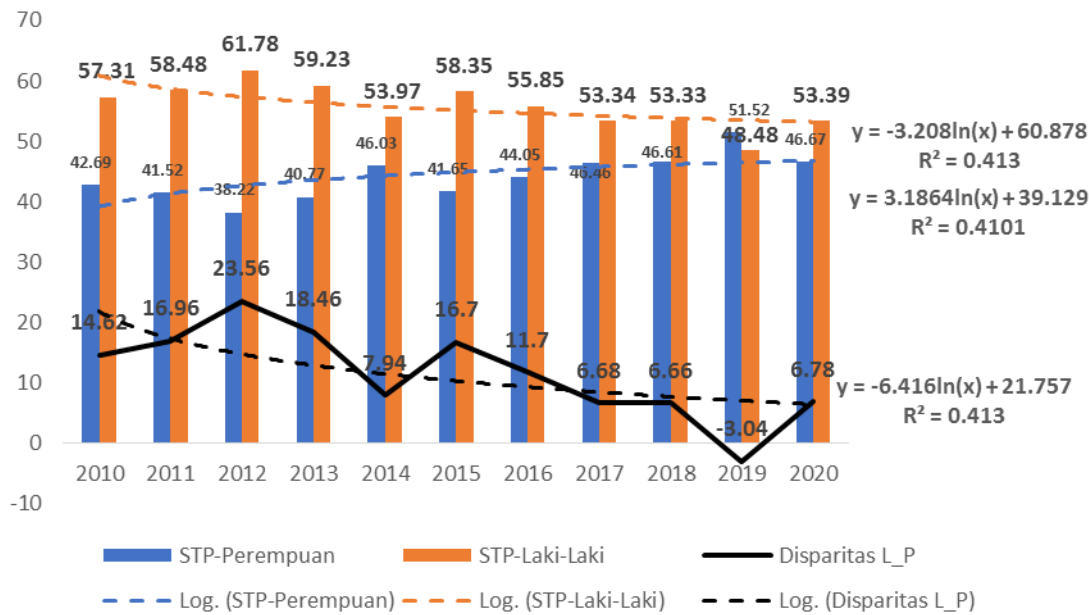


Figure 14: STP Involvement Trends by Gender in Tabanan Regency in 2010 - 2020

Source: BPS. Tabanan Regency In Figures, 2010 to 2021, Data is processed.

The results of the analysis of the involvement of tax returns by gender above seem to be supported by the results of research by Sugriwa IGB, et al, (2020) which stated that Balinese women play a role as the front line in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in addition to being active actors in tradition. They ensure family food security, become family doctors or observers and providers of family health equipment, a source of family comfort, teachers for their children, active in efforts to prevent and handle Covid-19, and a source of strength for families in dealing with Covid-19.

3) Trend of disparity in parliamentary involvement (KDP) by gender in Tabanan Regency

Women's representation in parliament is an inevitable need, because various problems related to women must and can be overcome by women themselves. Female representatives in parliament are a necessity to become aspirators and problem solvers of various women's problems in Indonesia such as education, health, employment and migrant worker issues. The 30% quota should not only be a part of formalities in the future or as a mere accessory, but accompanied by high quality and competence of women representatives and the determination to truly become fighters for all Indonesian women.

A total of 575 elected members of the House of Representatives (DPR) for the 2019-2024 period have been inaugurated. Of that number, there are 118 women or 20.52% of the total number. The acquisition of female seats has increased from only 97 (or 17.3% of the total seats) in the previous period. The number of seats that are still not reached 30%. As long as the 30% quota is not met, there will be no significant effect of women's representation on women's welfare. There are at least three reasons

why there is no significant effect of women's representation on policies that support women. Among other things, because the representation rate of women in parliaments at the district and city levels in Indonesia is still low and there is inequality between regions. In addition to meeting a minimum of 30% representation, improving the quality of female legislators must also be encouraged so that women's representation in parliament has a significant impact. In developed countries such as Germany, women's representation in parliament of more than 30% has a positive effect on the policy-making process (Iim Halimatusa'diyah, 2019). Women's representation in the legislative body of the Bali DPRD has increased sharply. Previously in 2010 it was 7.27 percent, a sharp increase to 16.36 percent in 2020. The same thing happened in Tabanan Regency (see Figure 16).

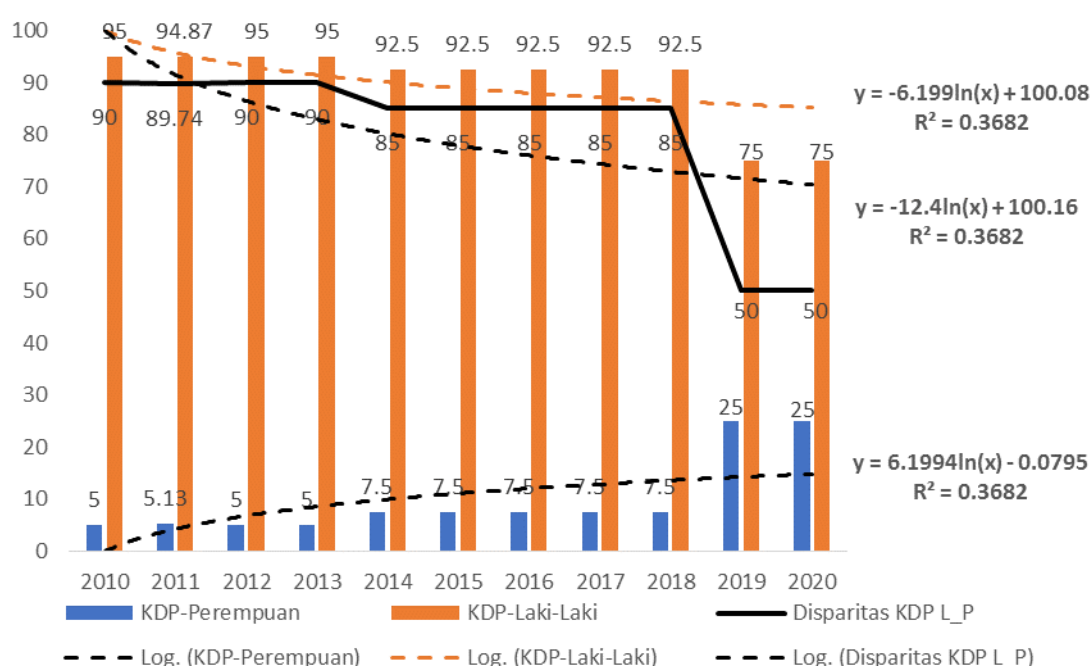


Figure 15: Disparity of Involvement in Parliament (KDP) by Gender in Tabanan Regency

Source: BPS. Tabanan Regency In Figures, 2010 to 2021, Data is processed.

In 2010 the number of female DPRD members reached 5 percent, then increased sharply to 25 percent in 2020 and the percentage in 2020 is larger than at the Bali Province level. Using the natural logarithm (Ln) trend model in predicting women's parliamentary membership, it is estimated that over the past decade, the trend has increased by 6.19 per year during the period in Tabanan District. Then, when observed in terms of disparity based on the results of trend estimates, it shows that the disparity decreases in the membership of women and men. This indicates that there has been rapid progress for women in this area in the future. This increase in the number of female parliamentarians is expected to be able to better voice the interests of women and children, by making policies that support women's struggle for gender equality.

Trends of Job and Business Opportunity Inequality by Gender in 2010 – 2020

1) Trend of employment opportunity disparity (TKK) by gender in Tabanan Regency
The definition of TKK is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who work for the labor force. The higher the TKK, the higher the job opportunity. Statistical data shows that during the period 2010-2020, the gap in employment opportunities between men and women has begun to decrease or narrow. Even during the covid-19 pandemic in Tabanan Regency, the TKK disparity was the smallest, at 4.93 and the widest disparity occurred in 2017, with a difference of 9.31 percent between male and female TKK (See Figure 17).

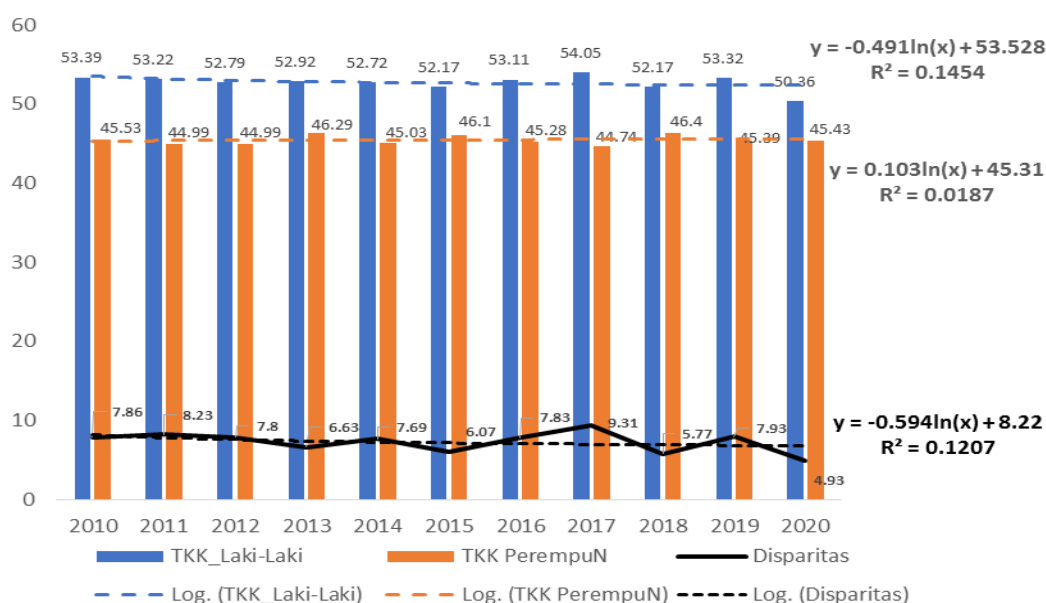
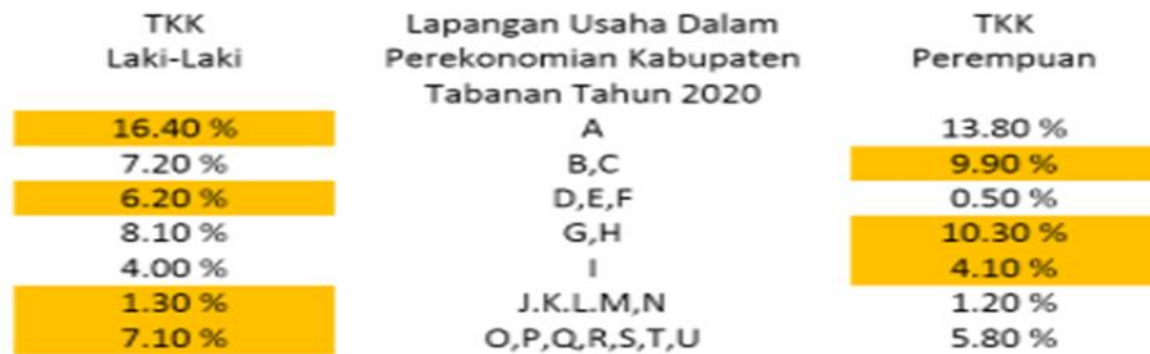


Figure 16: Trend of TKK Disparity by Gender in Tabanan Regency in 2010 – 2020

Source: BPS. Tabanan, Tabanan Regency In Figures, 2010 to 2021, Data is processed.

The information mentioned above indicates that during the covid-19 pandemic (2020) to date (2021) women are more resilient to facing economic crisis situations and even have an increasing level of employment opportunities in several business fields (LU) such as LU-BC, LU-GH and LU-I, compared to male kindergartens in Tabanan Regency. This condition is shown through the statistical data scheme in Table 1.



Sumber: Tabanan Dalam Angka, 2021. Data diolah.

Figure 17: LU-BC, LU-GH and LU-I, Compared to Male

Table 1: Gender TTK Scheme by Business Field in the Economy of Tabanan District, 2020 (in percent)

Information	
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
B,C	Mining and Quarrying; Processing Industry.
D,E,F	Electricity and Gas Procurement; Water Procurement; Management. Waste and Recycling; Construction.
G,H	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair and Maintenance; Transportation and Warehousing.
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink.
J,K,L,M,N	Information and Communication; Financial Services and Insurance; Real Estate; Corporate Services.
O,P,Q,R,S,T,U	Defense and Social Security Administration; Educational Services; Health Services and Social Activities; Other Services

Source: Prepared by the author (2024)

2) Trend of employment-to-population ratio (RPP) by gender in Tabanan Regency

In addition to TTK, another indicator that is no less important to see the gender condition of the working population is the RPP. The RPP is the ratio of the population 15 years and older who work to the number of people 15 years and above. Figure 12 shows a significant inequality in RPP between men and women, where the male population is higher than the female population. The gap between male and female RPPs is presented with statistical data in Figure 18, which is analyzed using the natural logarithm (Ln) model. The results of data analysis show that the tendency of disparity between male and female RPPs during 2010 – 2020 is narrowing, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. In the future, it is expected that there will be a decrease in the disparity between male and female RPP in Tabanan Regency by 0.57 percent per year over the past decade.

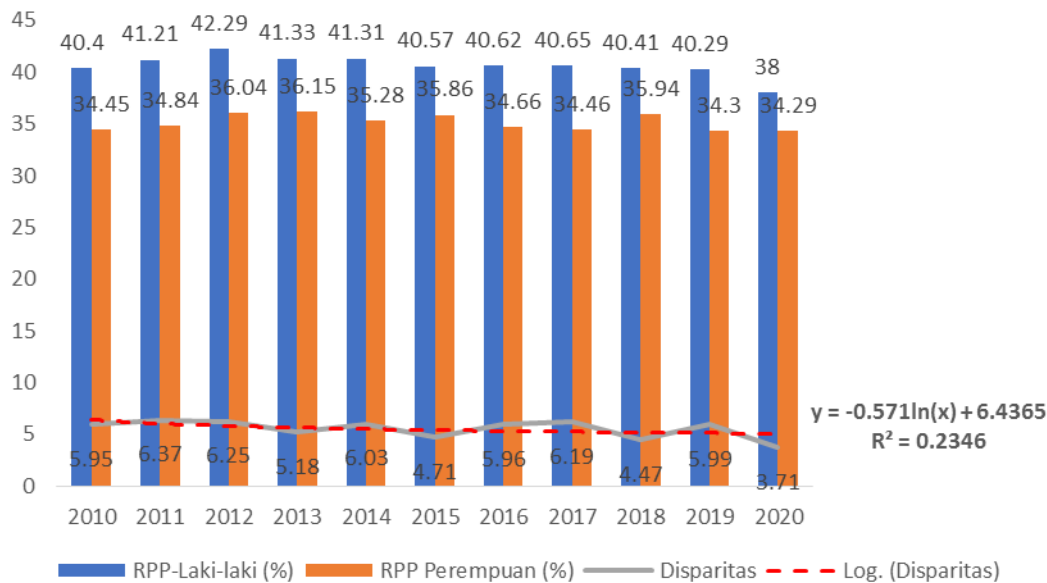


Figure 18: Trends of Disparity in the RPP of Tabanan Regency in 2010 – 2020

Source: BPS, Tabanan, Tabanan in Numbers, Year 2011 to 2021, Data processed

This condition shows a sign that women in the era of normal life order have just begun to make changes in dealing with the economic crisis and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic from 2020 to 2021. And women have great potential to strengthen the wheels of the economy in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, among others, through a creativity-based economy that takes advantage of many developments in the digital era. The use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in women's empowerment will be a new force, and is expected to be able to boost economic growth and improve the welfare of the current community.

3) Trends in labor force participation rate disparity (TPAK) by gender

In Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020, the TPAK for women and men in 2019 showed the highest, namely women reaching 99.03 percent and men reaching 98.45 percent. It can also be seen that during the period 2010 to 2018, the development pattern of female and male TPAK in Tabanan Regency is not much different (See Figure 19). When looking at the data on women's TPAK compared to men in Tabanan Regency, it can be seen that there is a disparity throughout the period 2010 to 2018. In 2019, there was no inequality, but in 2020 TPAK in Tabanan Regency again experienced a widening disparity due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, by analyzing data on the disparity between men and women in Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020 using the natural logarithm (Ln) model, the result was obtained that the tendency of the TPAK disparity between men and women seemed to be decreasing (See Figure 19).

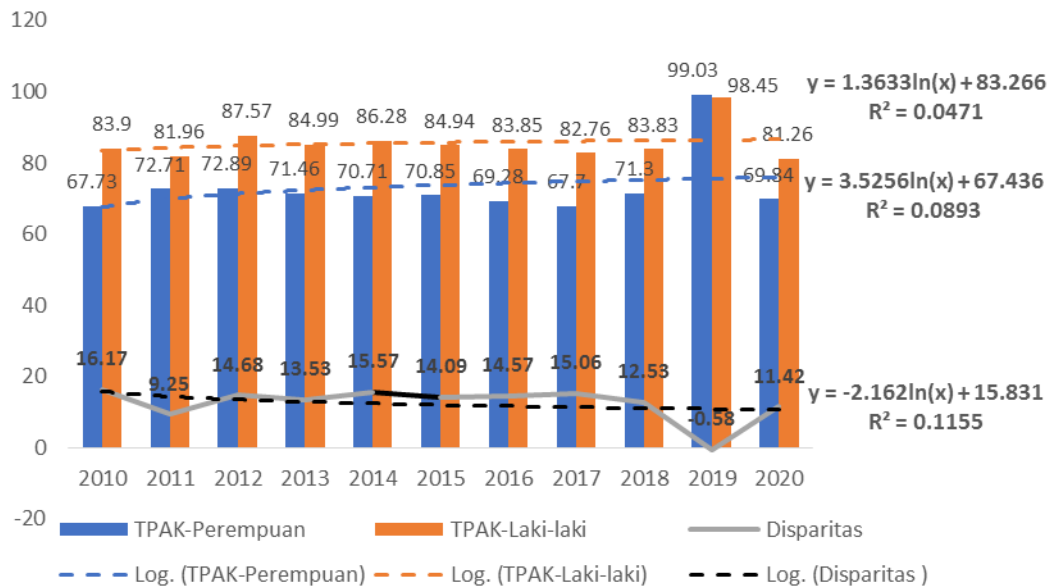


Figure 19: TPAK Disparity Trend by Gender in Tabanan Regency 2010 – 2020 (in percent)

Source: BPS, Tabanan, Tabanan In Figures, 2011 to 2021, Data processed.

The results of the estimated change in the size of the TPAK disparity reached 2.16 percent per year, and this means that in the future it is expected that there will be a narrowing of the TPAK disparity between men and women in Tabanan Regency.

4) Trend of worker disparity in the formal – informal sector by gender in Tabanan Regency

Formal workers include the category of business assisted by permanent workers and the category of labor/employee/employee, while informal workers, that is, workers who are included in the category of self-employment, trying to be assisted by non-permanent workers, independent workers and unpaid workers. The increasing number of people working in the formal sector gives an idea that the employment situation is improving. In general, workers who have the status of laborers or employees have better productivity compared to workers in the informal sector.

In Tabanan Regency, the average number of male formal workers during 2015 – 2020 reached 63.98 percent. And it is larger than female formal workers who reach an average of 36.03 percent. Meanwhile, during the last 4 years (2017 to 2020) these male formal workers have decreased slightly and are below the average of 63.98 percent. Data in 2020 shows that the number of male formal workers of 63.31 has decreased significantly below the average of Tabanan Regency, on the contrary, female formal workers have experienced a sharp increase, reaching 36.69 above the average of Tabanan Regency (See Figure 20).

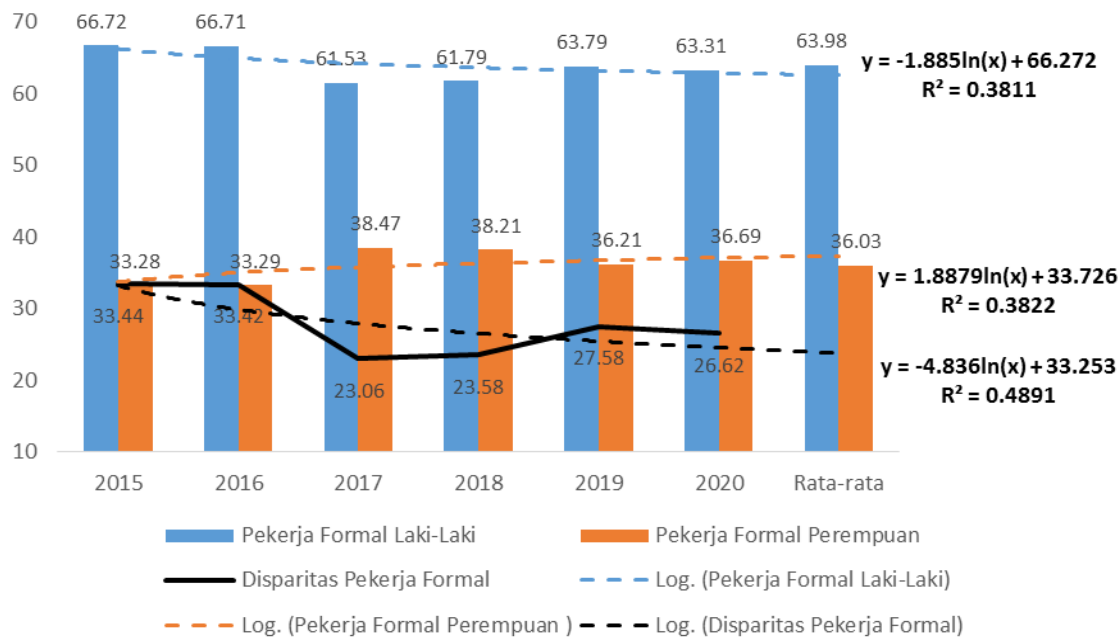


Figure 20: Trends of Formal Worker Disparity by Gender in Tabanan Regency in 2015 – 2020 (in percent)

Source: BPS, Tabanan, Tabanan in Numbers, Year 2011 to 2021, Data processed

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic during 2020 is believed to be the cause of the transformation from formal to informal sector jobs. However, this transformation is not based on their choice, but due to the absence of other choices, while the demands of life require them to continue to earn an income. Thus, the signal to survive the pandemic trap is highly dependent on the informal sector or in other words, the shock of the pandemic forced those who originally worked in the formal sector to switch to independence in the informal sector. By using the natural logarithma (Ln) model to estimate the trend of disparity between male formal workers and female formal workers, the results are obtained as shown in Figure 20. The results of the trend estimate show that the trend that occurred during 2015 to 2020 is estimated to decrease by 4.84 percent per year. This indicates that the disparity between male formal workers and women will narrow in the future. This condition is likely due to the increasing role of female informal workers in the use of job opportunities in the informal sector (such as small and medium industries – SMEs) during the Covid-19 pandemic until 2021.

For Tabanan Regency, the percentage of male informal workers is smaller than the percentage of female informal workers, as shown in Figure 21. In Tabanan Regency, female informal workers on average are 60.38 percent and larger than male informal workers who only reach 39.62 percent. Informal workers seem to take many types of workers in the processing industry sector.

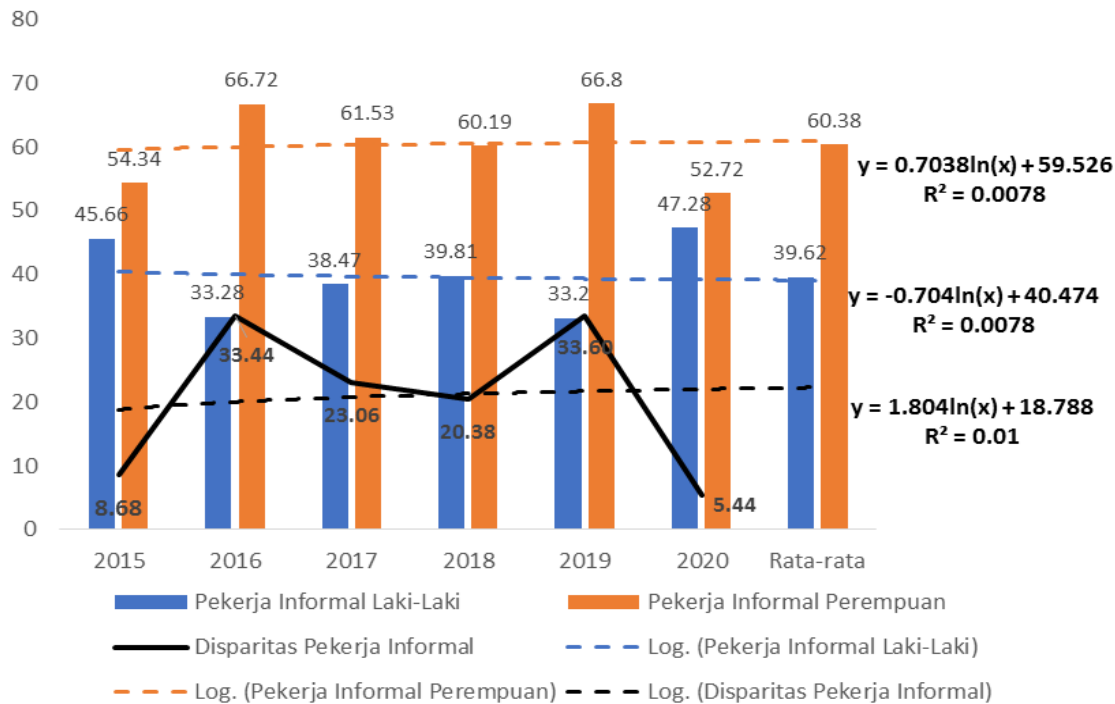


Figure 21: Trends of Informal Worker Disparity by Gender in Tabanan Regency in 2015 – 2020 (in percent)

Source: BPS. Tabanan, Tabanan in Numbers, 2011 to 2021, Data processed.

The results of the estimation using the natural logarithma (Ln) model indicate that female informal workers in the future will experience an increase per year of 0.70 percent. Meanwhile, male informal workers will experience a decrease of 0.70 percent per year. The consequence of the estimate is that the disparity between female and male informal workers is expected to widen by 1.80 percent per year during 2016 – 2020. The results of this estimate provide information that the transformation of women workers will be more in the informal sector such as the trade business field and the processing industry (see Table 1).

The results of the above estimate are in accordance with a statement from the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu) that exposure to the Covid-19 pandemic does not only have an impact on the health, social, and economic sectors. However, it has expanded to have an impact on gender inequality. Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani explained that women are more affected by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic than men. Especially for women home workers, the informal sector such as MSMEs, and health workers, the majority of whom are women (Sri Mulyani, 2021). According to her, the female workforce has decreased during the Covid-19 pandemic. Many formal sectors were then affected, while the

5) Trend of worker disparity in the business field (LU) by gender in Tabanan Regency

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), each district in Bali has a different leading sector. The main business field in Denpasar is food and beverage accommodation (akmamin) or tourism-related sectors with a portion of 28 percent. Badung also has the same main business field, namely akmamin with a portion of 19 percent,. The main business fields in Gianyar are akmamin 26 percent, as well as Tabanan which has the main business fields, namely akmamin 22 percent, agriculture 22 percent,. Meanwhile, other districts in Bali rely on the agricultural sector as the main business field, namely Jembrana with a portion of 21 percent, Buleleng 21 percent, Bangli 27 percent, Karangasem 25 percent, and Klungkung 21 percent. (BPS, Bali Province, 2021).

The economic structure of Tabanan Regency over the past decade is still dominated by two main sectors, namely: (1) agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, (2) the tourism sector, namely; wholesale and retail trade, repair and maintenance of cars and motorcycles, transportation and warehousing, provision of accommodation and food and beverages. Conditions in Tabanan Regency according to the data in Figure 22. shows that the trends of workers in the main business fields are as follows. Based on the analysis of the trend of the natural logarithma (Ln) model, the results of the estimate of male workers in LU I. agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, increased by 1.74 percent per year. On the other hand, for women workers in the tourism sector represented by LU II. Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair and maintenance, transportation and warehousing, accommodation and food and beverage provision appeared to decline by 1.74 percent per year.

By using the natural logarithma (Ln) model to analyze the disparity of male and female workers in the two LUs mentioned above, it is known as follows. For the results of the estimated disparity between male and female workers in LU I agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the tendency is to increase by 3.93 percent per year, while for the results of the estimation of the disparity between male and female workers in LU II. Wholesale and retail trade, repair and maintenance of cars and motorcycles, transportation and warehousing, provision of accommodation and food and beverages tended to decline by 0.59 percent per year during the period 2010 – 2020. The results of the above estimate are in accordance with the statement of Gede Sanjaya, I komang (2020) who said, since the Covid-19 pandemic hit Tabanan, there has been a positive impact on the agricultural sector. During the pandemic, Tabanan young people are actually paying more attention to the agricultural sector. And against the impact caused by Covid-19, the Tabanan Regency Government has made various efforts, including economic recovery in Tabanan Regency, especially ahead of entering a new normal life.

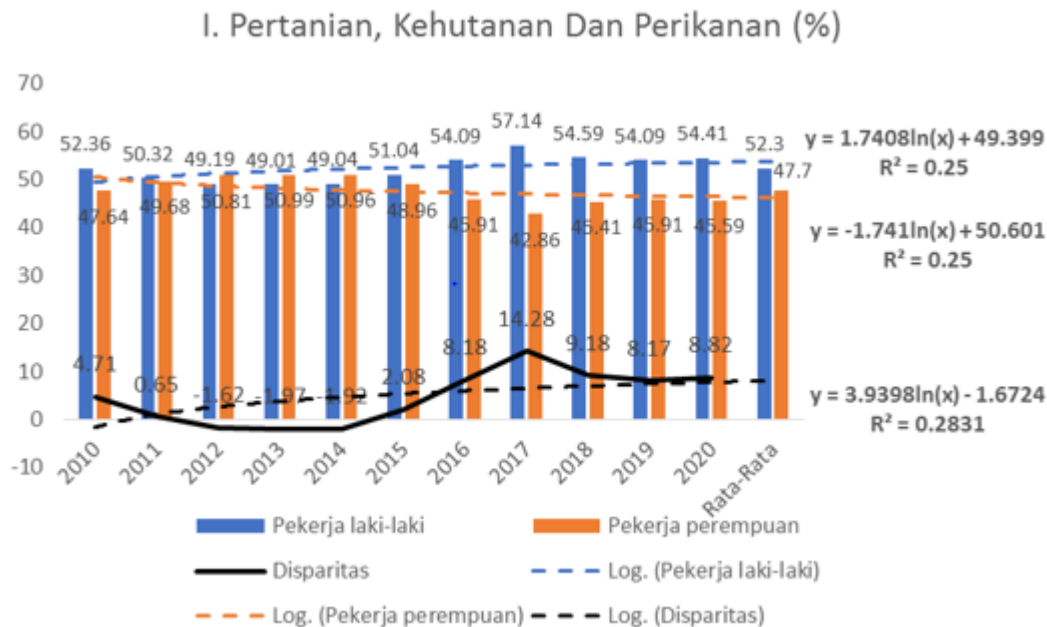


Figure 22: Worker Trends in the Two Dominances of the Business Field in Tabanan Regency in 2010 – 2020 (in percent)

Sumber: BPS.Tabanan, Tabanan Dalam Angka, Tahun 2011 s/d 2021, Data diolah.

Gender Response in Tabanan Regency's Economic Growth in 2010 – 2020

In this section, two materials are discussed, namely the first is to look at the influence of IM indicators by gender and IDG on economic growth, and the second is to analyze the response of IM by gender and IDG to economic growth, in Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020.

- 1) The effect of women's HDI, men's HDI and IDG indicators on the economic growth of Tabanan Regency

To analyze the influence of HDI by gender and IDG, a multiple regression model is used with the following equation.

$$Y_i = b_0 + b_1X_{i1} + b_2X_{i2} + b_3X_{i3} + e_i$$

Information:

Y_i = economic growth of Tabanan Regency in the first year (in percent).

X_{i1} = growth of women's HDI in the first year (in percent).

X_{i2} = growth of male HDI in the first year (in percent).

X_{i3} = IDG growth in the first year (in percent).

B_0 = Constant

B_1, B_2, B_3 = coefficients of free variables.

e_i = default error (error term) year I is assumed = 0.

The multiple regression estimation equation above is then solved using the SPSS program. 16 with the least square method. The results of the regression equation analysis with SPSS.16 processing were obtained as follows (See Appendix 2):

$$Y = -5.352 + 4.857 X_1 + 7.593 X_2 - 0.039 X_3$$

th (- 4.014) th (4.437) th (5.382) th (- 0.699)
 $t_{\text{tabel}}(\alpha/2, n - k) = t(0.025, 7) = 2.36462.$
 $F_h(21.676)$ $F_t(\alpha, df_1, df_2) = (5\%, k-1, n-1) = (0.05; 3; 6) = (4,757)$
 $R = 0,957$ $R \text{ Square} = 0.916$ $\text{Durbin Watson (DW)} = 2.322$

Using the results of the data analysis above, it is known that the influence of the non-independent variables partially and together on the independent variables. That is:

1. Partially, women's HDI has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020.
2. Partially, male HDI has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020.
3. Partially, IDG has no effect on the economic growth of Tabanan Regency during the period 2010 – 2020.

According to the statistical analysis above, it is known that partially only the HDI of women and the HDI of men have an effect on economic growth. The results of this estimate are interpreted as follows. That economically HDI growth by gender signifikan meningkatkan economic growth of Tabanan Regency during that period.

- 1) Response of women's HDI, men's HDI to the economic growth of Tabanan Regency

Using the results of the multiple regression equation estimation above, it is known:

1. the magnitude of changes in the economic growth variables of Tabanan Regency as a result of changes in women's HDI, which is 4,857.
2. the magnitude of the change in the economic growth variable of Tabanan Regency due to the change in the HDI of men, which is 7,593.

Then based on the results of the descriptive analysis, the results were obtained (See Appendix 2);

1. the average X_1 = the female HDI variable of 0.899.
2. average X_2 = male HDI variable of 0.783.
3. average Y = the economic growth variable of Tabanan Regency is 4,810.

Furthermore, this data is used to calculate the gender response to economic growth, with the following elasticity formula.

1. The elasticity formula to see the response of women's HDI growth to the economic growth of Tabanan Regency is:

$$E = \frac{\frac{\Delta Y}{\bar{Y}}}{\frac{\Delta X_1}{\bar{X}_1}} = \left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X_1} \right) \left(\frac{\bar{X}_1}{\bar{Y}} \right)$$

Information:

ΔY = changes in the economic development of Tabanan Regency.

ΔX_1 = change in female HDI growth

\bar{Y} = Average economic growth of Tabanan Regency 2011-2020

$(X_1)^{-}$ = Average growth of HDI for women in Tabanan Regency 2011-2020.

Using the results of the data analysis mentioned above, the E value becomes:

$$E = (4.857) \left(\frac{0.899}{4.810} \right) \quad \text{Jadi } E = 0.908$$

The elasticity coefficient is 0.908. This means that every change in women's HDI growth of 1 percent, will cause a change in Tabanan Regency's economic growth by 0.91 percent per year. In other words, the response to women's HDI growth is positive and less than 1 percent, to the economic growth of Tabanan Regency during 2010 – 2020. The elasticity formula to see the response of male HDI growth to the economic growth of Tabanan Regency, is:

$$E = \frac{\frac{\Delta Y}{\bar{Y}}}{\frac{\Delta X_2}{\bar{X}_2}} = \left(\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta X_2} \right) \left(\frac{\bar{X}_2}{\bar{Y}} \right)$$

Information:

ΔY = changes in the economic development of Tabanan Regency.

ΔX_2 = change in male HDI growth.

\bar{Y} = Average economic growth of Tabanan Regency 2011-2020.

$(X_2)^{-}$ = Average growth of female HDI in Tabanan Regency 2011-2020.

Using the results of the data analysis mentioned above, the E value becomes:

$$E = (7.593) \left(\frac{0.783}{4.810} \right) \quad \text{Jadi } E = 1.236$$

The elasticity coefficient is 1,236. This means that every change in the growth of HDI for men by 1 percent, will cause a change in the economic growth of Tabanan Regency by 1.24 percent per year. In other words, the response to women's HDI growth is positive and greater than 1 percent, to the economic growth of Tabanan Regency during 2010 – 2020.

The results of the elasticity coefficient between the growth of women's HDI and men's HDI on economic growth revealed that the human development of the male gender was more responsive than the female gender to the economic growth of Tabanan Regency during 2010-2020.

Conclusions And Suggestions

The Covid-19 pandemic turned out to have a strong impact on several economic development indicators in Tabanan Regency during 2010 – 2020. That is: The

economic growth trend is expected to still experience a slowdown, but there are indications of a slowdown that is decreasing, namely an average of minus 1.56 percent per year in the future. The trend of the Gini ratio shows a slight tendency to widen during 2010 - 2020, namely with an average change of 0.0064 per year in the future. The trends of HDI, IPG and IDG indicate that human development and gender equality show significant success in Tabanan Regency. This is proven through the following variables. The HDI of Tabanan Regency averaged 73.52 and was classified as high and even always above the Province of Bali 73.09, then it is estimated that the tendency will increase by 2.52 percent per year in the future. IPG and IDG of Tabanan Regency are estimated to increase by 0.48 percent and 8.12 per year, respectively in the future. The disparity trend of HDI indicators and IDG indicators still occurred in Tabanan Regency during 2010 – 2020, but the trend of this disparity is decreasing in the future. The male gender response is greater compared to the female gender response, to economic growth in Tabanan Regency during 2010 – 2020.

Gender disparity in human development during 2010 – 2020 still exists and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy of Tabanan Regency during 2020 is very strong, so it is recommended: in the future, in the short term, optimize women's empowerment in improving the family economy as an effort to minimize and mitigate the impact on the family economy and MSMEs by optimizing digital-based business and sales, as well as implementing strict health protocols for organizers of economic activities in the community, in order to break the chain of Covid-19 transmission. For this reason, it is necessary to accelerate stimulus for MSME actors, especially women, through credit relaxation for KUR, PNM and Pawnshops.

Declaration and statements

Ethic Statements

The study complied with ethical guidelines, and the participants's anonymity was maintained throughout the case presentation. The methodology encompassed a comprehensive assessment, precise mapping techniques, and approved by Research and Community Service Unit of STKIP PGRI Bangkalan letter number 244b/C1/H/1/2023.

Conflict of interest

Authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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